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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 DISTRICT OF NEVADA  
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8 ANTHONY BAILEY,  
9 Plaintiff,

10 vs.

11 STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*,  
12 Defendants.  
13

Case No. 2:16-cv-02515-JCM-GWF

**ORDER**

Application to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis* (#1) and Screening of Complaint (#1-1)

14 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *in Forma*  
15 *Pauperis* (ECF No. 1), filed on October 28, 2016. Also before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion for  
16 Leave to File a 1983 Civil Rights Complaint (ECF No. 2), filed on October 28, 2016 and Plaintiff's  
17 Motion Seeking Permission to File A Longer Than Normal Civil Tort Claim Complaint (ECF No.  
18 3), filed on November 1, 2016.

19 **BACKGROUND**

20 Plaintiff's scattered and unclear complaint is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and  
21 1985. Plaintiff appears to be alleging that his First and Fourteenth Amendment rights have been  
22 violated by the State of Nevada, the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, Judge Adair, District  
23 Attorney Steven Wolfson, Attorney General Adam Paul Laxalt, Clerk of the Court Steven Grierson  
24 and others for their alleged conspiracy to prevent Plaintiff from obtaining the relief he seeks in his  
25 state court case(s). Specifically, Plaintiff asserts that the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police  
26 Department's forensic lab had been fabricating and falsifying evidence. That tainted evidence was  
27 then entered into the record in Plaintiff's criminal state court proceedings, which prevented  
28 Plaintiff from being released from custody. Plaintiff apparently filed a civil complaint in state court

1 based on this alleged conduct, but his case was dismissed. Once dismissed, Plaintiff filed writs of  
2 mandamus to the Nevada Supreme Court, which were also denied. Plaintiff now brings this case in  
3 an attempt to force the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court as well as Judge Adair and the Clerk  
4 of the Court, Steven Grierson, to enter rulings in his favor in his state court proceedings.

## 5 **DISCUSSION**

### 6 **I. Application to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis***

7 Plaintiff filed this instant action and attached a financial affidavit to his application and  
8 complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Reviewing Plaintiff's financial affidavit pursuant to  
9 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Court finds that Plaintiff is unable to pre-pay the filing fee. As a result,  
10 Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* in federal court is granted.

### 11 **II. Screening the Complaint**

12 Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks  
13 redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C.  
14 § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims  
15 that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek  
16 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. §  
17 1915A(b)(1),(2).

18 In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the PLRA, a federal  
19 court must dismiss a prisoner's claims, "if the allegation of poverty is untrue," or if the action "is  
20 frivolous or malicious," "fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted," or "seeks monetary  
21 relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of  
22 a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted is provided for in Federal  
23 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same standard under Section 1915(e)(2)  
24 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or amended complaint.

25 Review under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See*  
26 *Chappel v. Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure  
27 to state a claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support  
28 of the claim that would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th

1 Cir. 1999). In making this determination, the Court takes as true all allegations of material fact  
2 stated in the complaint, and the Court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.  
3 See *Warshaw v. Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations in a *pro se* complaint  
4 are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. See *Hughes v. Rowe*,  
5 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (*per curiam*). While the  
6 standard under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide  
7 more than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-  
8 1965 (2007). A formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*, See  
9 *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986).

10 All or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if the  
11 prisoner's claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on legal  
12 conclusions that are untenable (*e.g.* claims against defendants who are immune from suit or claims  
13 of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful  
14 factual allegations (*e.g.* fantastic or delusional scenarios). See *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319,  
15 327-28 (1989); see also *McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

### 16 **III. Instant Complaint**

#### 17 **A. Plaintiff's § 1983 Claim**

18 42 U.S.C. § 1983 creates a path for the private enforcement of substantive rights created by  
19 the Constitution and Federal Statutes. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 393-94 (1989). In order  
20 to state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff "must allege the violation of a right secured by the  
21 Constitution and the laws of the United States, and must show that the alleged deprivation was  
22 committed by a person acting under color of law." *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48-49 (1988).

#### 23 **1. State of Nevada**

24 States are not persons for purposes of § 1983. See *Arizonans for Official English v.*  
25 *Arizona*, 520 U.S. 43, 69 (1997); *Will v. Mich. Dep't of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989);  
26 *Jackson v. Barnes*, 749 F.3d 755, 764 (9th Cir. 2014), *cert. denied*, 135 S. Ct. 980 (2015).  
27 Therefore, § 1983 claims against states are legally frivolous. See *Jackson v. Arizona*, 885 F.2d 639,  
28 641 (9th Cir. 1989), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d

1 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). As a result, the Court recommends dismissal of Plaintiff's  
2 claims against the State of Nevada.

## 3 **2. Judicial Immunity**

4 The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held that judges and those performing  
5 quasi-judicial functions are absolutely immune from damages for acts performed within their  
6 judicial capacities. *See, e.g., Nixon v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 731, 766 (1982); *see also Miller v.*  
7 *Davis*, 521 F.3d 1142, 1145 (9th Cir. 2008); *Ashelman v. Pope*, 793 F.2d 1072, 1075 (9th Cir.  
8 1986) (en banc) (stating that “[j]udges . . . are absolutely immune from damage liability for acts  
9 performed in their official capacities”); *Gregory v. Thompson*, 500 F.2d 59, 62 (9th Cir. 1974) (“A  
10 seemingly impregnable fortress in American Jurisprudence is the absolute immunity of judges from  
11 civil liability for acts done by them within their judicial jurisdiction.”). “Courts have extended  
12 absolute judicial immunity from damage actions under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 not only to judges but also  
13 to officers whose functions bear a close association to the judicial process.” *Demoran v. Witt*, 781  
14 F.2d 155, 156 (9th Cir. 1986). “Judges and those performing judge-like functions are absolutely  
15 immune from damage liability for acts performed in their official capacities.” *Ashelman*, 793 F.2d  
16 at 1075; *Miller*, 521 F.3d at 1145; *Partington v. Gedan*, 961 F.2d 852, 860 n.8 (9th Cir. 1992).

17 Plaintiff asserts claims against the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court and Judge Adair  
18 for conduct undertaken in their official judicial capacities. The Justices of the Nevada Supreme  
19 Court and Judge Adair are therefore entitled to judicial immunity from Plaintiff's § 1983 claims.  
20 As a result, the Court recommends dismissal of Plaintiff's claims against the Justices of the Nevada  
21 Supreme Court and Judge Adair with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be  
22 granted.

## 23 **3. Prosecutors and Government Attorneys**

24 State prosecutors are entitled to absolute prosecutorial immunity for acts taken in their  
25 official capacity. *See Van de Kamp v. Goldstein*, 555 U.S. 335, 342-43 (2009); *Kalina v. Fletcher*,  
26 522 U.S. 118, 123-25 (1997). “[T]he functional nature of the activities being performed, not the  
27 status of the person performing them, is the key to whether absolute immunity attaches.” *Stapley v.*  
28 *Pestalozzi*, 733 F.3d 804, 810 (9th Cir. 2013). As such, prosecutorial immunity does not extend to

1 those actions of a prosecutor which are “administrative” or “investigative” in nature. *See Van de*  
2 *Kamp*, 555 U.S. at 342-43 (explaining that prosecutorial immunity does not apply, for example,  
3 when prosecutor gives advice to police during a criminal investigation, makes statements to the  
4 press, or acts as a complaining witness in support of a warrant application). Government civil  
5 attorneys are also entitled to absolute prosecutorial immunity. *See Fry v. Melaragno*, 939 F.2d 832,  
6 837–38 (9th Cir. 1991).

7 Plaintiff attempts to sue the following prosecutors and government civil attorneys for  
8 violating his constitutional rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments: 1) Clark County  
9 District Attorney Steven Wolfson for allowing one of his deputies to file allegedly false or  
10 fabricated DNA reports; 2) Adam Paul Laxalt and his deputy attorney general Thomas Groves for  
11 failing to prosecute Plaintiff’s claims that local government employees were fabricating evidence  
12 and filing that evidence in his case; and 3) Deputy District Attorney Laura Rehfeldt and North Las  
13 Vegas City Attorney Bethany Sanchez for having ex parte communications with the judge. All of  
14 Plaintiff’s allegations against these attorneys relate to functions intimately associated with the  
15 judicial phase of the criminal process. Therefore, Plaintiff’s claims against District Attorney Steven  
16 Wolfson, Attorney General Adam Laxalt, Deputy Attorney General Thomas Groves, Deputy  
17 District Attorney Laura Rehfeldt and North Las Vegas City Attorney Bethany Sanchez must be  
18 dismissed on the grounds of prosecutorial immunity and the Court will recommend as such.

#### 19 **4. Court Clerks**

20 Court clerks have absolute quasi-judicial immunity from damages for civil rights violations  
21 when they perform tasks that are an integral part of the judicial process. *See Morrison v. Jones*,  
22 607 F.2d 1269, 1273 (9th Cir.1979) (§ 1983 case), *cert. denied*, 445 U.S. 962, 100 S.Ct. 1648, 64  
23 L.Ed.2d 237 (1980); *Shipp v. Todd*, 568 F.2d 133, 134 (9th Cir.1978) (same); *Stewart v. Minnick*,  
24 409 F.2d 826 (9th Cir.1969) (same). *Cf. Sharma v. Stevas*, 790 F.2d 1486 (9th Cir.1986) (Clerk of  
25 United States Supreme Court had absolute quasi-judicial immunity under Federal Tort Claims Act  
26 because his acts were an integral part of the judicial process). Plaintiff alleges that Steven  
27 Grierson, the Clerk of Court for the Eighth Judicial District Court, violated his Fourteenth  
28 Amendment right for refusing to enter a default judgment in Plaintiff’s state court proceedings.

1 The Clerk of the Court’s refusal to enter a default judgment was a task that can be characterized as  
2 an integral part of the judicial process. Therefore, Steven Grierson has absolute quasi-judicial  
3 immunity from Plaintiff’s claims. As a result, the Court will recommend dismissal of Plaintiff’s  
4 claims against Steven Grierson for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

## 5 **5. Private Conduct**

6 Section 1983 does not reach private conduct, regardless of how discriminatory or wrongful  
7 it may be. *Am. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 50 (1999). Even involving cases  
8 where there is extensive state funding and regulation of a private activity, “the mere fact that a  
9 business is subject to state regulation does not by itself convert its action into that of the State for  
10 purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Jackson v. Metropolitan Edison Co.*, 419 U.S. 345, 350  
11 (1974); *see also Rendell-Baker*, 457 U.S. 830 at 842-43; *Morse v. North Coast Opportunities*, 118  
12 F.3d 1338, 1340-41 (9th Cir. 1997). Only where “there is a sufficiently close nexus between the  
13 State and the challenged action of the regulated entity” will the Court allow a defendant to be  
14 subjected to a §1983 claim. *Id.* A “close nexus” exists only where the State has “exercised  
15 coercive power or has provided such significant encouragement.” *Id.*, *see also Flag Bros. Inc. v.*  
16 *Brooks*, 436 U.S. 149, 156 (1978). The Ninth Circuit has established a two part test to establish  
17 whether or not an alleged infringement of federal rights is fairly attributable to the government: “1)  
18 the deprivation must result from a government policy, and 2) the party charged with the deprivation  
19 must be a person who may fairly be said to be a government actor.” *Sutton v. Providence St.*  
20 *Joseph Med. Center*, 192 F.3d 826, 835 (9th Cir. 1999).

21 Here, Plaintiff brings claims against Whitney Welch, a private attorney, but fails to establish  
22 the basic elements needed to successfully posit a claim under § 1983. First, Plaintiff fails to state  
23 that Defendant Welch’s actions were the result of a government policy. In addition, for purposes of  
24 § 1983, Defendant is a private actor and is not deemed a government official acting under the color  
25 of state law and Plaintiff has not argued otherwise. As a result, Plaintiff has not alleged that his  
26 constitutional rights were violated by a person acting under the color of state law and has therefore  
27 failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under § 1983. However, the Court cannot  
28 state with certainty that Plaintiff could never state a proper claim against Defendant Welch.

1 Therefore, Plaintiff's complaint will be dismissed with leave to amend as to Defendant Welch.

## 2 **6. State Officials**

3 State officials sued in their official capacity for damages are not persons for purposes of §  
4 1983. *See Arizonans for Official English v. Arizona*, 520 U.S. 43, 69 n.24 (1997); *Hafer v. Melo*,  
5 502 U.S. 21, 27 (1991). Official-capacity suits filed against state officials are merely an alternative  
6 way of pleading an action against the entity of which the defendant is an officer. *See Hafer*, 502  
7 U.S. at 25; *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 165 (1985). However, state officials sued in their  
8 personal capacity are persons for § 1983 purposes. *Hafer*, 502 U.S. at 31. Liability in a  
9 personal-capacity suit can be demonstrated by showing that the official caused the alleged  
10 constitutional injury. *See Graham*, 473 U.S. at 166.

11 Here, Plaintiff seeks to sue Nancy Katafia, the state tort claims manager for allegedly  
12 circumventing the issues raised in Plaintiff's state court complaint. Because Defendant Katafia is a  
13 state official, Plaintiff's official-capacity claims are barred because she is not a "person" for  
14 purposes of § 1983. Plaintiff has also failed to set forth sufficient facts to establish that Defendant  
15 Katafia violated his constitutional rights so that she may be liable in her personal capacity.  
16 Therefore, the Court will recommend dismissal of Plaintiff's official-capacity claims against  
17 Defendant Katafia for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The Court will  
18 also dismiss Plaintiff's personal-capacity claims against Defendant Katafia, with leave to amend.

## 19 **B. Rooker-Feldman Doctrine**

20 Notwithstanding the foregoing analysis, the Court finds that Plaintiff's complaint may be  
21 barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine.

22 The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine prevents federal district courts from considering claims that  
23 amount to a review of the state court's ruling. The *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine stems from two cases  
24 recognizing that under Article III of the Constitution Congress controls the jurisdiction of the  
25 "inferior Courts" it creates. *See* U.S. Const. art. III, § 1. In both of those cases, parties who had lost  
26 in state court attempted to invoke the jurisdiction of the United States District Court to appeal the  
27 state-court rulings. In both cases, the federal statutes applicable at the respective times did not give  
28 the United States District Court appellate jurisdiction over the respective controversies. *See D.C.*

1 *Ct.App. v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 476–79 (1983) (holding that denial of admission to practice law  
2 was a judicial matter, not an administrative one, making any federal jurisdiction appellate, not  
3 original, and therefore the avenue for review of a ruling of the D.C. Court of Appeals was not to the  
4 United States District Court, but to the United States Supreme Court); *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*,  
5 263 U.S. 413, 415–16 (1923) (holding that under the statutes in place at the time, an appeal from  
6 the Indiana Supreme Court could be taken only to the United States Supreme Court, not to the  
7 United States District Court, because the jurisdiction of the latter court was strictly original).

8       Essentially, the doctrine bars “state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by  
9 state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced” from asking  
10 district courts to review and reject those judgments. *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus.*  
11 *Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 283–84 (2005). Absent express statutory authorization, only the Supreme  
12 Court has jurisdiction to reverse or modify a state court judgment. *See Henrichs v. Valley View*  
13 *Development*, 474 F.3d 609, 614 (9th Cir.2007). The clearest case for dismissal based on the  
14 *Rooker–Feldman* doctrine occurs when “a federal plaintiff asserts as a legal wrong an allegedly  
15 erroneous decision by a state court, and seeks relief from a state court judgment based on that  
16 decision....” *Noel v. Hall*, 341 F.3d 1148, 1164 (9th Cir.2003).

17       Here, Plaintiff’s complaint centers around several decisions and rulings made in his Eighth  
18 Judicial District Court case as well as the Nevada Supreme Court’s denial of Plaintiff’s writs of  
19 mandamus. Specifically, Plaintiff wants this Court to order the Justices of the Nevada Supreme  
20 Court to grant his writs of mandamus and order Steven Grierson and Judge Adair to enter default  
21 judgment in his case. The Court cannot provide Plaintiff with the relief he seeks because it  
22 amounts to an appellate review of the state court proceedings and that is prohibited by the *Rooker-*  
23 *Feldman* doctrine.

24       If Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, Plaintiff must demonstrate that the  
25 alleged constitutional violations committed by Defendants Welch and Katafia were committed  
26 separate and apart from the unfavorable rulings Plaintiff received in his state court case(s).

#### 27 **IV. Motion for Leave to File Complaint (ECF No. 2)**

28       Plaintiff’s motion appears to be a reiteration of the claims found in his complaint, which is



1 attached to Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Therefore, the Court will deny  
2 Plaintiff's motion because it is duplicative and does not provide the Court good cause for why it is  
3 necessary.

4 **V. Motion to File a Longer Than Normal Complaint (ECF No. 3)**

5 Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a complaint must  
6 provide a short and plain statement of the facts and it is proper for courts to dismiss a complaint if  
7 the factual elements supporting a cause of action are scattered throughout the complaint and not  
8 organized into a short and plain statement. *Sparling v. Hoffman Constr. Co.*, 864 F.2d 635, 640  
9 (9th Cir. 1988). Moreover, Plaintiff's motion fails to establish good cause for why he needs to file  
10 a longer than normal complaint. Therefore, the Court will deny Plaintiff's motion.

11 **VI. Amendment**

12 If Plaintiff elects to proceed in this action by filing an amended complaint, he is informed  
13 that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in order to make her amended complaint complete.  
14 Local Rule 15-1 requires that an amended complaint be complete in itself without reference to any  
15 prior pleading. This is because, as a general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original  
16 complaint. *See Loux v. Rhay*, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir.1967). Once Plaintiff files an amended  
17 complaint, the original pleading no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an  
18 amended complaint, as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant  
19 must be sufficiently alleged. Plaintiff is advised that litigation will not commence upon the filing  
20 of an amended complaint. Rather, the Court will need to conduct an additional screening of the  
21 amended complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint  
22 or fails to cure the deficiencies identified above, the Court will recommend that the complaint be  
23 dismissed with prejudice.

24 Accordingly,

25 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis* is  
26 **granted**. Plaintiff shall not be required to pay an initial partial filing fee. However, even if this  
27 action is dismissed, the full filing fee must still be paid pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

28 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the movant herein is permitted to maintain this action

1 to conclusion without the necessity of prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of  
2 security therefor. This Order granting *forma pauperis* status shall not extend to the issuance of  
3 subpoenas at government expense.

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2), the Nevada  
5 Department of Corrections shall pay to the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of  
6 Nevada, 20% of the preceding month's deposits to Plaintiff's account (inmate #36912), in the  
7 months that the account exceeds \$10.00, until the full \$400 (which includes the \$350 filing fee and  
8 \$50 administrative fee) filing fees have been paid for this action. The Clerk of the Court shall send  
9 a copy of this Order to the Finance Division of the Clerk's Office. The Clerk shall also send a copy  
10 of this Order to the attention of the Chief of Inmate Services for the Nevada Department of  
11 Corrections, P.O. Box 7011, Carson City, NV 89702.

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File a 1983 Civil Rights  
13 Complaint (ECF No. 2) and Plaintiff's Motion Seeking Permission to File A Longer Than Normal  
14 Civil Tort Claim Complaint (ECF No. 3) are **denied**.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Complaint be **dismissed** without prejudice  
16 with leave to amend. Plaintiff shall have until **October 2, 2017** to file an amended complaint  
17 against Defendants Welch and Katafia, which corrects the noted deficiencies.

18 **RECOMMENDATION**

19 **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's complaint against the State of  
20 Nevada, the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, Judge Valerie Adair, Steven Wolfson, Adam  
21 Paul Laxalt, Thomas Groves, Laura Rehfeldt, Bethany Sanchez, and Nancy Katafia in her official-  
22 capacity be **dismissed** with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

23 **NOTICE**

24 Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be  
25 in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen (14) days. The Supreme Court has  
26 held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to  
27 file objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit  
28 has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly

1 address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order  
2 and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153,  
3 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

4 DATED this 30th day of August, 2017.

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7 GEORGE FOLEY, JR.  
8 United States Magistrate Judge  
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